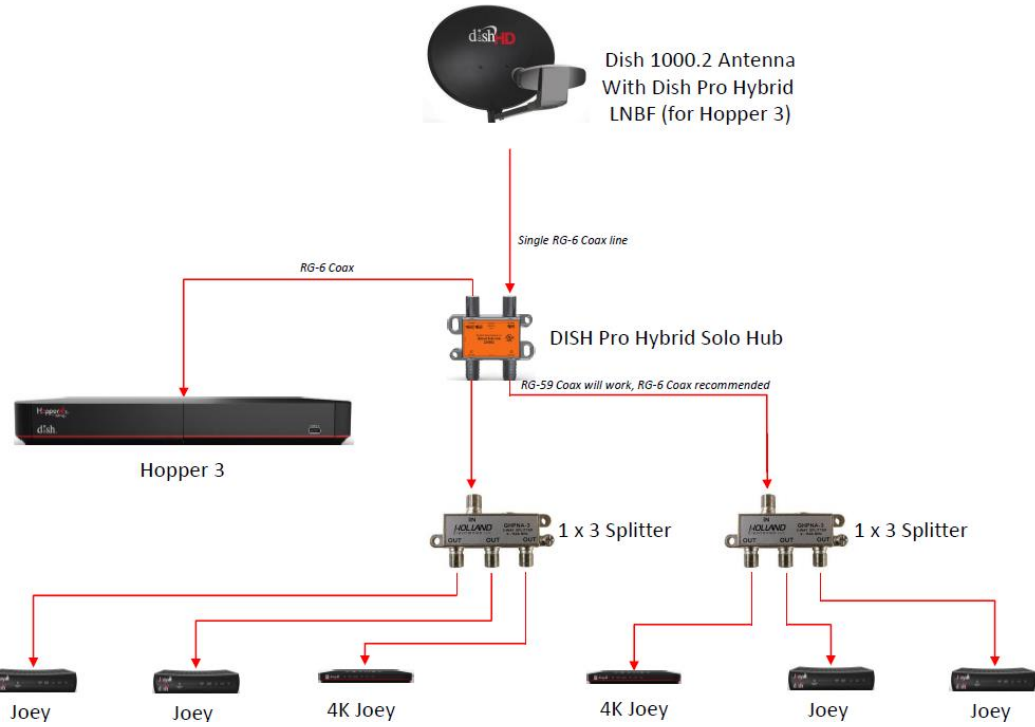


EXHIBIT T

U.S. Patent No. 8,228,910 (“the ’910 Patent”) Exemplary Infringement Chart

The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities are instrumentalities that DISH deploys to provide a whole-premises DVR network over an on-premises coaxial cable network, with DISH “Hopper” and “Joey” nodes operating with data connections compliant with MoCA 1.0, 1.1, and/or 2.0. The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include the DISH Hopper, DISH Hopper with Sling, DISH Hopper DUO, DISH Joey, DISH Joey 2, and DISH Super Joey, DISH Hopper 3, DISH 4K Joey, and DISH Joey 3, and substantially similar instrumentalities. DISH literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents infringes the claims of the ’910 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities.

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3. A system for transmitting digital data over a network comprising:	<p>The Accused Services are provided using at least the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities including the DISH Hopper, DISH Hopper with Sling, DISH Hopper DUO, DISH Joey, DISH Joey 2, DISH Super Joey, DISH Hopper 3, DISH 4K Joey, and DISH Joey 3, and devices that operate in a similar manner. The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities operate to form a data communication network over an on-premises coaxial cable network as described below.</p> <p>The DISH full-premises DVR network constitutes a system for transmitting digital data over a network as claimed. The DISH full-premises DVR network is a MoCA network created between at least one Hopper DVR and one or more Joey receivers using the on-premises coaxial cable network. This MoCA network is compliant with MoCA 1.0, 1.1, and/or 2.0.</p> <p>“The MoCA system network model creates a coax network which supports communications between a convergence layers in one MoCA node to the corresponding convergence layer in another MoCA node.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 1.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 1.2.2)</p>

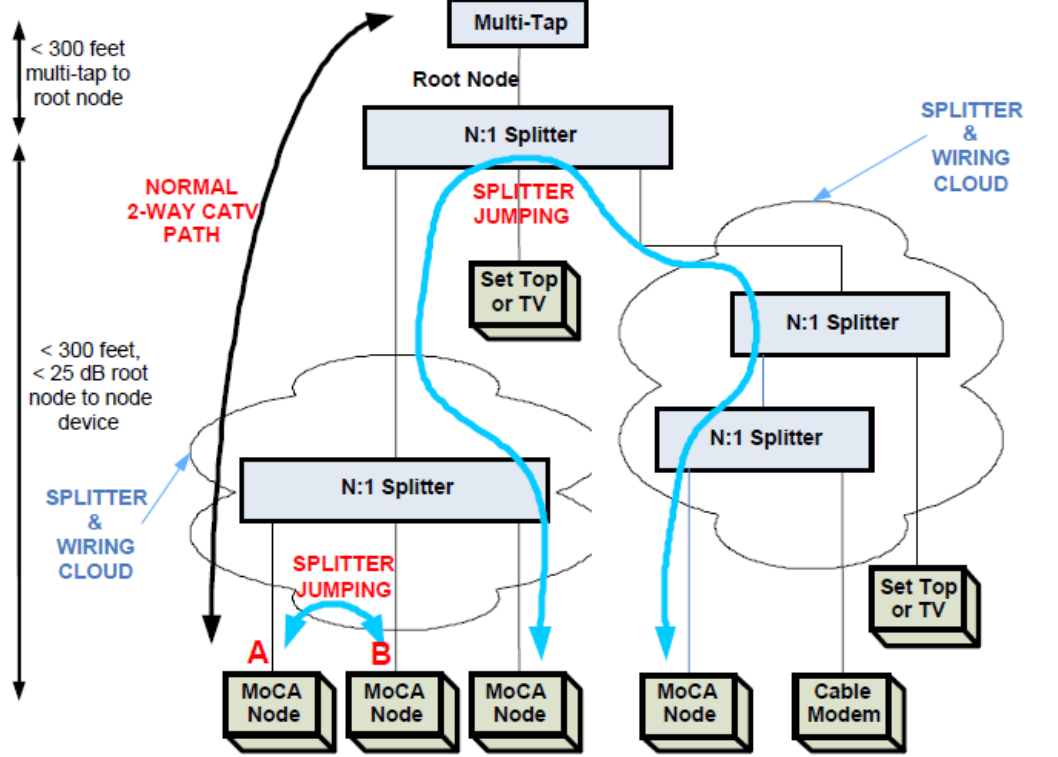
U.S. Patent No. 8,228,910	The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities Form a Network That Practices at Least Claim 3 of the '910 Patent
	<p>“The MoCA Network transmits high speed multimedia data over the in-home coaxial cable infrastructure.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 2. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 5)</p> <p>DISH utilizes the MoCA standard to provide an on-premises DVR network over an on-premises coaxial cable network as described below:</p>  <p>DISH PRO HYBRID SOLO HUB: This Solo Hub is a home video network device that combines multi-orbital coaxial cable satellite feeds from a DISH 1000.2</p>

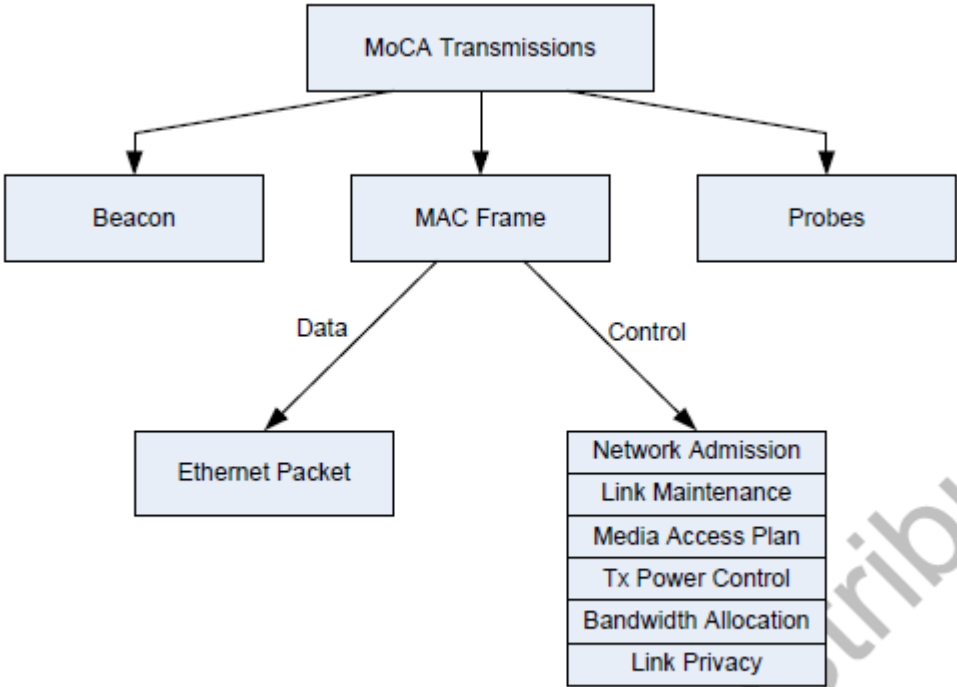
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	<p>antenna or switch into a single-cable coaxial satellite feed to support MoCA networking for the Hopper 3 DVRs (host). The client ports are intended to feed up to 6 Joey client receivers (clients). The Solo Hub creates a MoCA video network for Hopper DVRs and Joeys. Rated 50 MHz to 3 GHz.</p> <p>SPLITTERS: 1 GHz common splitters can be used to feed Joey client receivers.</p> <p>HOPPER 3: The Hopper 3 is the revolutionary whole-home DVR from DISH that includes 16 satellite tuners and a 2TB hard drive.</p> <p>JOEY: The Joey is the MoCA thin-client receiver that networks with the Hopper for viewing on additional TVs.</p> <p>4K JOEY: The 4K Joey is an option for installation on additional 4K TVs.</p> <p>DISH PRO HYBRID 42 SWITCH: This switch allows two Hopper 3 DVRs to be installed using a single DISH traditional 1000.2 antenna. Each Hopper 3 forms its own MoCA video network with connected Joeys. The switch comes with a 110VAC power supply unit.</p>

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	<p>Your new Hopper® 3 receiver is a Whole-Home HD DVR that offers full digital video recording functionality, including pausing live TV, to every TV in your house that is part of your Whole-Home DVR system. The Hopper 3 receiver is the hub for all things entertainment. It is an HD DVR that provides the equivalent of 16 tuners, allowing you to record multiple HD channels at once and at any time and play them back in any room in your home. Using the PrimeTime Anytime® feature, you can record up to six HD channels simultaneously (with your local ABC, CBS, FOX and NBC channels provided in HD, which may not be available in all markets). It is one HD DVR that works independently on as many as four different TVs at the same time, so everyone can be in different room watching their favorite TV programming.</p> <p>Joey® receivers (Joey®, SuperJoey®, Wireless Joey®, 4K Joey™) connect to other TVs in your home and link to the Hopper 3 system, creating a Whole-Home DVR network. It supports all of the features of the Hopper 3 (with the exception of Picture-In-Picture) and offers an identical user interface as the Hopper 3. You can connect a Joey receiver to a high-definition or standard-definition TV.</p>

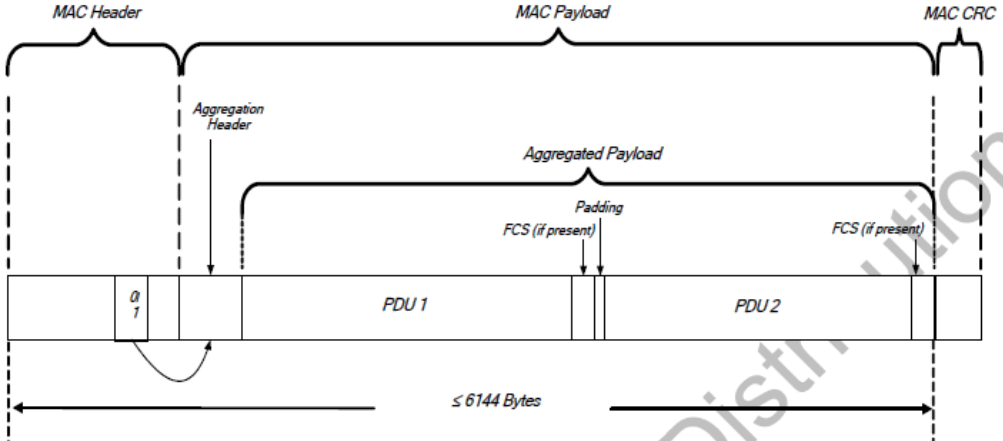
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	<p data-bbox="846 280 1440 318">CONNECTING THE JOEY RECEIVER(S)</p> <p data-bbox="919 350 1755 548">This section describes how to connect the receiver's HOME VIDEO NETWORK connection to one or more cable-ready remote TV(s) located in other room(s) away from the Hopper. You can use these instructions to connect TVs in your home to see live and recorded programming from the Hopper. This installation uses your in-home coaxial cable system. If your home does not have built-in cabling, it will be necessary to run these cables from the Hopper HD DVR to each Joey Receiver connected to a remote TV. Due to the potential complexity of this installation, you should have this professionally installed. Call the DISH Customer Service Center at 1-800-333-DISH (3474) for more information.</p> <p data-bbox="919 578 1755 675">If you need another remote control, be sure to order the replacement remote control kit for Hopper and Joey that uses UHF-2G signals. Call your DISH retailer, or visit www.mydish.com online, select Upgrades, then Products, and click on Remote & Accessories.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="884 704 1703 756">1 Connect the HOME VIDEO NETWORK output on the back of the Hopper HD DVR to an existing wall cable outlet using a coaxial cable. <li data-bbox="884 776 1692 828">2 Connect the Joey Receiver(s) in other room(s) to existing wall cable outlet(s) using coaxial cable(s). <li data-bbox="884 847 1755 1045">3 Connect the Joey Receiver(s) to an audio/video input of the remote TV in each room. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="919 889 1755 964">• If it is a high-definition TV or monitor and an HDMI connection is available on the remote TV, use a single HDMI cable from the output on the back of the Joey Receiver to provide high-quality audio and HD/SD video. See page 94. <li data-bbox="919 971 1755 1045">• If it is a standard-definition TV or an HDMI connection is not available on the remote TV, use composite (yellow) video and stereo audio cables from the outputs on the back of the Joey Receiver. See page 95. <li data-bbox="884 1065 1755 1117">4 Turn on every Joey Receiver and remote TV connected to the in-home cabling system. If you have not already done so, you may need to pair a remote control to each Joey. <li data-bbox="884 1136 1734 1188">5 Follow the on-screen prompts or included instructions for linking each Joey Receiver to your Hopper HD DVR. (The Hopper is the host for DISH Whole-Home DVR services.) <li data-bbox="884 1208 1755 1351">6 Confirm that you see a picture from your Joey Receiver(s) on your remote TV(s). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="919 1247 1591 1273">• If your picture looks good, then you are finished with this procedure. <li data-bbox="919 1279 1755 1351">• If your TVs do not display a picture or if the picture is not as clear as you would like it to be, repeat the steps to confirm all the connections. Coaxial connections should be hand-tightened.

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<p>a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units; and</p>	<p>The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units.</p> <p>“The MoCA system network model creates a coax network which supports communications between a convergence layer in one MoCA node to the corresponding convergence layer in another MoCA node.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 1.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 1.2.2)</p>

<p>U.S. Patent No. 8,228,910</p>	<p>The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities Form a Network That Practices at Least Claim 3 of the '910 Patent</p>
	 <p>The diagram illustrates a typical in-home cable network. At the top, a Multi-Tap is connected to a Root Node. Below the Root Node is an N:1 Splitter. A Set Top or TV is connected to this splitter. A red arrow labeled SPLITTER JUMPING indicates a connection from the Root Node's splitter to a lower splitter. On the left, a vertical double-headed arrow indicates a distance of < 300 feet multi-tap to root node. Another vertical double-headed arrow on the left indicates a distance of < 300 feet, < 25 dB root node to node device. A blue arrow labeled SPLITTER & WIRING CLOUD points to a cloud containing an N:1 Splitter and another Set Top or TV. A red arrow labeled SPLITTER JUMPING also points from the Root Node's splitter to this cloud. At the bottom, another N:1 Splitter is shown, with a blue arrow labeled SPLITTER & WIRING CLOUD pointing to a cloud containing two MoCA Nodes (labeled A and B) and a Cable Modem. A red arrow labeled SPLITTER JUMPING points from the Root Node's splitter to this bottom splitter. A red arrow labeled NORMAL 2-WAY CATV PATH points from the Multi-Tap down to the bottom splitter. A blue arrow labeled SPLITTER & WIRING CLOUD points to a cloud containing the bottom splitter and the two MoCA nodes.</p> <p>Figure 2-1. A Typical In-home Cable Network (MoCA 1.1, Figure 2-1. See also MoCA 2.0, Figure 1-1)</p>

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	 <pre> graph TD MT[MoCA Transmissions] --> B[Beacon] MT --> MF[MAC Frame] MT --> P[Probes] MF -- Data --> EP[Ethernet Packet] MF -- Control --> C[Network Admission Link Maintenance Media Access Plan Tx Power Control Bandwidth Allocation Link Privacy] </pre> <p>Figure 2-3. Functional Blocks of a MoCA MAC Implementation</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Figure 2-3. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Figure 5-2)</p> <p>“Packet aggregation operation reduces the transmitted packet overhead by combining multiple Ethernet PDUs into a single MoCA MAC Frame transmission. This increases throughput by increasing the amount of data that traverses the MoCA Network in one scheduling opportunity.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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<p>a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units;</p>	<p>The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units.</p> <p>“Figure 3-39 shows the format of a MAC Frame containing aggregated packet payload. The MAC Frame consists of a MAC header, Packet Aggregation Header, and aggregated packet payload and MAC Payload CRC.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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	 <p data-bbox="1056 760 1673 784">Figure 3-39. MAC Frame Containing Aggregated Packet Payload</p> <p data-bbox="819 857 1575 889">(MoCA 1.1, Figure 3-39. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Figure 7-12)</p> <p data-bbox="819 941 1896 1144">“The MAC header (Table A-1) includes the AGGREGATION_CONTROL field which carries the information about the Aggregation Header and whether the PDUs include the ETHERNET FCS. Table 3-70 shows format of the Aggregation Header field. The Aggregation Header has a variable-length, and includes the total number of PDUs being aggregated and the length of each PDU.”</p> <p data-bbox="819 1153 1602 1185">(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p> <p data-bbox="819 1237 1896 1393">“A Node transmitting an aggregated packet MUST only encapsulate Ethernet PDUs that share a common Aggregation ID. A unique Aggregation ID is defined for each unique tuple of {DESTINATION, PRIORITY} fields that would have appeared in the Reservation Request Element representing the PDU alone.”</p>

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<p>wherein the transceiver is adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node; and</p>	<p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p> <p>The transceiver is adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting the transceiver adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node.</p> <p>“Before a Node uses packet aggregation for transmission to another Node, it MUST ensure that the receiving Node is capable of receiving packet aggregation at its level of aggregation by checking the receiving Node’s MOCA_VERSION_NUMBER, and by checking bits 7 and 8 of the receiving Node’s NODE_PROTOCOL_SUPPORT field.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p> <p>The transmitting Node MUST indicate the aggregated packet by sending a Reservation Request Element to the NC Node with the DURATION field corresponding to the actual size of the entire Aggregated Packet Frame.</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p> <p>“For aggregated packet transmissions to a single receiving Node, the transmitting Node MUST ensure that NPDU of the aggregated packet is less than or equal to the level of aggregation (see Table 3-6) for the receiving Node.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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<p>wherein the packet aggregation module identifies the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier.</p>	<p>The packet aggregation module identifies the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting the packet aggregation module identifying the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier.</p> <p>“A Node transmitting an aggregated packet MUST only encapsulate Ethernet PDUs that share a common Aggregation ID. A unique Aggregation ID is defined for each unique tuple of {DESTINATION, PRIORITY} fields that would have appeared in the Reservation Request Element representing the PDU alone.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>